

MOB SHOTS TO KILL.

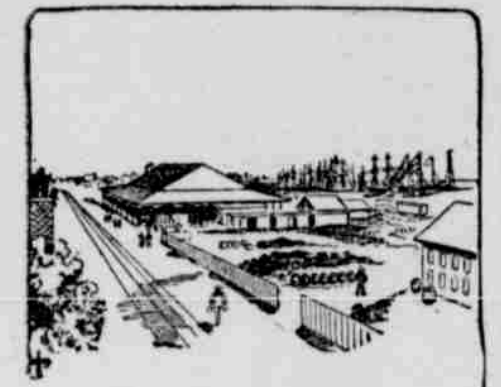
SIX DEAD THE RESULT OF NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

City Terrorized by Hundreds of Armed Men Who Attack Negro Wharf Laborers, Firing Recklessly Into the Crowds—Police Were Cowardly.

Authorities Defied.

Not since the day of the memorable attack on the Parish prison and the lynching of the Italians four years ago has New Orleans been wrought up as it was Tuesday by a bloody labor riot on the river front, resulting in the killing of six men and the wounding of at least a dozen others. The riot was far more serious than the loss of life indicated, for it showed the mob to be in complete control and able to defy and override the police and hold the commerce of the city completely at its mercy. It marched along the entire city front, some eight or ten miles, in two armies equipped with rifles, shotguns and pistols, dispersing all companies of negroes at work there and shooting all who opposed it without the slightest check or hindrance on the part of the laborers or police. The mob was completely master of the situation, firing right and left at all who got in the way and at many points even the vessels lying at the wharf received showers of bullets.

The riot produced the greatest excitement, arousing the commercial classes and rendering probable a suppression of the rioting which has continued more or less since October, culminating in Tuesday's



THE FRENCH MARKET.

affair. Appeals have been made to the police, to the Mayor, to the Governor, to the United States and finally to the British ship agents appealing through him to the home Government for protection, as a British vessel at the wharf was fired on by the mob and the purser of the steamer Engineer of the Harrison line fatally wounded. The captain barely escaped with his life.

Cause of the Trouble.

The white screwmen engaged in loading vessels with cotton at that port have been attempting for four months past to drive negro labor from the levees. Several serious riots have already occurred from this cause, but these not succeeding in getting rid of the negroes, the white laborers determined upon a display that would show their strength, overawe the authorities, overwhelm the police and cause panic among the negroes. There is no reason to doubt the charge of the police that Tuesday's rioting was prearranged in every detail in order to stir terror to those who opposed the demands of the white laborers. It was well understood that there would be a serious disturbance. The Mayor and authorities were warned, but no provision was made to meet the mob, which had the field to itself, killed the negroes or ran them off the levee, overawed the police and held complete control. The white screwmen made no attempt at concealment. They marched in three companies of from 250 to 500 each along the entire city front, attacking the negroes at three points and firing indiscriminately at all persons whom they saw at work on the ships or the levee.

The first of these mobs, which consisted of two parties, each 300 strong, appeared



VIEW OF THE LEVEE.

at about 7 o'clock in the morning at the French market, near which the British steamer Engineer of the Harrison line was loading. The men were mainly armed with Winchester rifles, shotguns and pistols, but some carried the long pikes famous in the French revolution. They marched in semi-military order, quietly and with few words, and the morning being very foggy, they were not seen until they filed into the French market. Here some of them stationed themselves behind the massive pillars of the market, while others scattered among the freight with which the levee was covered.

Fired Upon the Negroes.

Just as the negro overseer called upon his men to go to work some one in the mob shouted: "Fire." There was a single shot, followed by a general fusillade. A panic prevailed in the market, where hundreds of women were marketing, and the crowd scattered in every direction, rushing for places of safety. The negroes aboard the steamer, at whom the principal fire was directed, scattered, some of them jumping overboard in their fright, but most of them seeking refuge in the cabin. The mob began firing not only at the negroes at work on the Engineer, but at any they could see passing and, becoming frenzied, fired at all, white and black alike. On board the Engineer the purser, John Baur, was shot three times in the face and arm and fatally wounded. Three or four of the laborers were seriously, if not fatally, wounded. The crowd on the wharf fared worse, however. The negroes and others who happened to be there fled in every direction when the firing began and every one of those killed or wounded was shot while in flight.

"The Secretary of the Interior has refused to reopen the case questioning the title of the Forage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company to 88,000 acres of land valued at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

FIRES ON THE FLAG.

Spanish Man-of-War Attacks American Steamer on the High Seas.

The American mail ship *Alliance*, while proceeding from Colon to New York, sighted a barkentine-rigged steamer under the flag of Cuba, the eastern edge of Cuba, which headed directly toward her. When about two and one-half miles distant she hoisted the Spanish flag, which was saluted by hoisting the American ensign and dipping it, which act of courtesy was answered by the Spaniard. Shortly after she fired a blank cartridge to leeward, which was soon followed by another. The American ensign was again hoisted and dipped, but the course and the speed of the ship was not changed, as no hostile demonstrations were anticipated, the *Alliance* being more than six miles off the land at the time.

The Spanish man-of-war was not satisfied, however, with even the double salute to her flag, but proceeded to chase the American at full speed, judging from the smoke that came out of her funnel and, seeing that the *Alliance* was drawing away, she yawed to, bringing her guns to bear, and fired a solid shot, which struck the water less than an eighth of a mile from the ship and directly in line. This was followed by two more shots, which fortunately did not reach their mark, though they struck the water in plain sight of the ship.

This outrage has been reported to the Secretary of State by Capt. Crossman, and no doubt a prompt demand will be made on the Spanish Government for an explanation for the insult and a reason required for the attempt made to stop an American mail steamer on the high seas in time of peace.

BIG FLURRY IN WHEAT.

Government Report Causes a Stir on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The bulls had a great time on the Chicago Board of Trade Tuesday. May wheat jumped up nearly 3 cents from the opening price, and dissatisfaction and uncertainty marked the operations in the wheat pit throughout the day. The bulls seemed to have the best of it most of the time, but the bears would not respond to the challenges and the market closed at 56½, a fall of 1 cent from the highest notch reached during the day. The flurry was caused by the Government report which reached the Board of Trade after closing hour Monday afternoon. The report was to the effect that the entire quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands amounted to only 25,000,000 bushels. It had been supposed by the brokers that the quantity on the farms reached at least 138,000,000 bushels. When it was learned that the estimate was far above the actual quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands, the faces of the bears became gloomy and the bulls belittled with joy.

On the New York Board the excitement was intense. Very few traders had been expecting less than 125,000,000 bushels farmers' reserves, and the statement therefore came like a thunderbolt. Transactions up to noon were over 5,000,000 bushels, a larger total than is reached in many entire days. May advanced nearly 2c a bushel, selling at 62c soon after the opening, and the improvement was sustained throughout the forenoon, with very little trouble. Corn also had an active opening and a sharp advance on the Government's statement that there were only 475,000,000 bushels of farm reserves, against 539,000,000 bushels a year ago.

TAYLOR ARRESTED IN MEXICO.

Man Who Robbed South Dakota of Half a Million Said to Be Caught.

Advices announce the arrest of W. W. Taylor, the ex-State Treasurer of South Dakota, who absconded with thousands of dollars. Details of the arrest are meager. Detectives employed by the State of South Dakota have been pursuing Taylor, their last trace of him being gained at Memphis, where, for some reason not yet explained, the chief of police, after having Taylor in custody, released him before officers could arrive with extradition papers.

His capture was effected last Sunday in Mexico by Pinkerton agents. Taylor, under the name of Mason, and a companion, calling himself Phelps, went to Havana several weeks ago, and the chief of police of that city was paid \$2,000 to locate Taylor, which he did on a steamer bound for Vera Cruz, Mexico. This information was wired to the detectives and they arranged to intercept the boat when it reached Mexican soil. All the necessary arrangements were made meanwhile, and when Taylor stepped ashore he was promptly placed under arrest.

Walter W. Taylor was State Treasurer of South Dakota and resided at Pierre, Jan. 8, 1894, he disappeared, and it was discovered that his accounts were \$350,000 short. He was traced to Chicago, where it was learned that he had dealings with his attorney, D. K. Tenner, Jan. 10 the Senate and House of South Dakota passed an appropriation of \$2,000 to be offered as a reward for the arrest of the absconder. This sum was increased by the bondsmen of Taylor, who made good his losses to the State.

FIVE MEN LYNCHED.

Italians Who Killed a Colorado Deputy Sheriff Riddled with Bullets.

A few days ago Deputy Sheriff Hixon was brutally murdered at Walsenburg, Colo., by several Italian coal miners. After pounding the deputy's head into a pulp the body was hidden and was not found until Tuesday morning, when a general alarm was given and bloodhounds put upon the murderers' trail.

In a short time the well-trained dogs succeeded in running down four men, who acknowledged having committed the crime, and each endeavored to lay it on the other. Late in the afternoon an inquest was held, at which the guilt of the four Italians was plainly proved. Hixon being a very popular man, the feeling among other miners and citizens in general grew to fever heat, and at the close of the coroner's inquest, as the prisoners were being marched to jail, a mob made a rush for them, and before the sheriff and his deputies could raise a hand to protect them the bodies of the four Italians and another man were riddled with bullets.

At this juncture a general riot started. One hundred or more Italians, seeing their countrymen lying around dead, became frenzied, swearing they would have vengeance before morning. Both factions began arming themselves and at last accounts were expected to come together at any moment. The telegraph operator at Walsenburg abandoned his post, leaving no way to secure further information except as it is brought into surrounding towns by people who are fleeing from the scene of trouble.

SPAIN CALLED DOWN.

UNCLE SAM DEMANDS A PROMPT APOLOGY.

Secretary Gresham Informs the Spaniards that a Recurrence of the Alliance Incident May Lead to War—Our Flag Must Be Respected.

Tart Note Sent to Madrid.

The most belligerent message dispatched by this Government to a foreign power since the memorable controversy between the Harrison administration and the Chileans has been conveyed through Minister Taylor by Secretary Gresham to the minister of foreign affairs at Madrid. A more downright assertion of American rights was never uttered by Mr. Blaine himself. It amounts practically to a warning to Spain that a repetition of the Alliance affair will be considered by this country as a declaration of war.

The incident is looked upon in Washington as more than the blundering impertinence of a naval commander. The revolution in Cuba has been supported by American Cubans. Key West and New York have furnished the sinews of war to the revolutionists. Public men at the capital have been open in their declarations that the time for annexation of Cuba to this country is near at hand. The assault on the *Alliance* is taken as an intimation that Spain will stand no further trifling with Cuban affairs.

Mr. Gresham's retort is extremely fiery. In substance, he commands the Spanish



THE ALLIANCE, THE COLUMBIAN LINE MAIL STEAMSHIP FIRED UPON BY A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

Government to apologize and to promptly instruct its naval commanders not to interfere with ships flying the American flag. The friendly relations between this country and Spain have to be considered when war talk begins, but there is no doubt that in any other circumstances the tone of the message would be provocative of a conflict. The message in full is as follows:

"This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship *Alliance*, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Mayal, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short.

"The windward passage where this occurred is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape Mayal. They are well known and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call. Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated, when no state of war exists.

"This Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly impeding life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States.

"You will communicate this to the minister of foreign affairs and urge the importance of prompt and satisfactory response."

One of the precedents which have been unearthed and brought to the attention of Acting Secretary Uhl as having a direct bearing upon the Alliance incident was found in the proceedings of the Alabama claims commission. In one of the decisions announced by Judge French the court held there was no authority for the stoppage or detention of a mail steamer which is pursuing her usual route, even if that route lay at places within the three-mile shore limit and so within the marine jurisdiction of the power seeking to stop the ship. If this is held to be sound doctrine, then, of course, the Spanish Government will make reparation for the action of its cruiser, even should it appear that the *Alliance* was within three miles of Cape Mais, as the Spanish minister in Washington believes.

On the other hand, if this decision is not in effect then what is known as the headland theory of jurisdiction will probably play an important part in the adjustment of the matter. According to the contention of Great Britain in the Fortune Bay fisheries case, in which the United States has acquiesced, the line of marine jurisdiction is drawn three miles from a line running across from headland to headland in the case of a bay or a depression in the general coast line. The Spanish authorities evidently take the position at this time, in the absence of exact advice, that the *Alliance* was within such a line and so within their jurisdiction, although the ship may have been actually more than three miles from the nearest shore.

Crop Conditions.

Reports have been received from the Farmers' Review correspondents in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wis-

consin, Minnesota and the Dakotas on the condition of winter wheat and rye:

In Illinois the wheat crop has come through the winter in excellent condition, the recent heavy blanket snows having proved a perfect protection against adverse atmospheric conditions. Very little freezing out is reported. The plant is small in some localities, but this will prove of no great moment if the crop be not subjected to hard experiences in the way of thawing and freezing. Wheat on clover sod seems doing very well. Rye has been quite extensively sown, and is doing finely.

In Indiana the conditions are the same as in Illinois quite largely. Little injury is reported from freezing. The snow saved it, and prospects are now good, though the plant is in some counties thin on the ground and small. Rye has been very extensively sown, but is in average condition.

In Ohio the crop is everywhere fair to good, though reported uneven in some counties. Rye is doing well and has been quite extensively sown.

Michigan reports conditions good, so far as known, but snow still covers much of the crop. The greatest danger at present comes from ice blankets formed by melting drifts. Rye is good.

The crop in Missouri is not all that could be desired. A good many counties report it only fair or poor, from varying conditions. Too dry weather last fall was one of the principal causes of the present condition. The snow has done much to improve it. Enough counties report the condition as good to bring the whole State up to an average of fair. Rye, where planted, is generally good.

Kansas, as usual, reports greatly vary-

ing conditions. The insurgents were defeated with a loss of fifty killed and wounded, while the Government troops had but six men killed. Many horses and mules were killed. In his message, General Garrich commends the officers and men of the Spanish troops for their bravery.

It is also reported by the Government that Masso, one of the insurgent leaders in Santiago, says he was misled, but is ashamed to surrender. He says there are only 700 men in the movement at Santiago, two-thirds of whom are negroes. Seven insurgents surrendered to the military governor of Santa Clara. Troops which have been pursuing the insurgents in the Carthagen district have returned, as the province is now tranquil. All is quiet in the provinces of Havana, Puerto Principe, Pinar del Rio and Matanzas.

A WATERWAY TO THE LAKES.

Pittsburg to Be Connected with Lake Erie by a Big Canal.

At last the long-expected canal that is to connect Pittsburg with the great lakes is about to become a reality and Pittsburg's most cherished dream and ambition will be a material instead of a visionary project. Plans for two different routes have been prepared, either of which would be feasible. One is from the mouth of the Beaver river, via the Shenango, to Conneaut Harbor, O., the other through the Mahoning valley, via Warren, to Ashtabula, O. The length of the canal by either route would be about 130 miles. On the former route there would have to be fifty locks and on the other one-third less. The cost is estimated at from \$27,000,000 to \$30,000,000.



THE CANAL WILL BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

The canal will be an important factor in the commercial and industrial development of the country it traverses. Coal, which, with iron, is found in all that district, is shipped to all parts of the country, so that any and every saving in the freight will benefit the entire United States. About 4,500,000 tons of it are shipped annually by vessels from Pittsburg to the lower Ohio and Mississippi river ports. It will enable the iron industries along the line of the canal to send products to shipping ports at about 37½ per cent. of what it costs at present. The canal will provide the national Government with an easy way to defend the lakes in case of war. It will, by building up the waste places, increase the revenues of the States it traverses or affects.

From a Pittsburg point of view, the canal will boom the city as it has never been boomed before. Pittsburg commerce with the great lakes in iron ore, lumber, etc., amounts to about 7,000,000 tons per year. Along the route of the canal there are fifty-seven furnaces, producing one-fourth of all the iron produced in this country.



Count Castellane's younger brother is in New York looking for bids.

The President didn't get many ducks, but he kept himself out of reach of many human geese.

This is going to be a bad year for the oldest Mason; he has already died in three States since January.

We knew it would come to pass. Some woman has sent a lot of flowers to Gentry, who killed his sweetheart.

Albany, Ore., has reduced expenses by discharging the engineer of its fire engine. It will trust to luck and volunteers in case of a fire.

Some one says that part of woman's theater hair is put on with her hat. Now those hats will come off. What law could not do slander will.

Mr. Chapell, of Baltimore, would not now be sued for striking his wife for firing in church if he had kept his own eyes on the minister.

Cob pipes are said to be one of the latest afflictions at some of the Eastern clubs. Each member is said to have his own cob and to leave it at the club.

If Mr. Wilson, our new Postmaster General, sees all the pictures of him that are being printed he will have to keep a mirror on his desk to be sure that he is himself.

It is gratifying to learn that the surviving bank robber at Adel, Iowa, will not be lynched, but why this report? Iowa ceased to be part of the wild West many years ago.

How the street railway companies will stare at the news that a Savannah company has been compelled by a United States court to raise its fares! They would like to move their entire plant to Georgia, and their patrons, too.

The codfish which has hung in the Massachusetts State House more than a hundred years is to be taken to the new capitol by fifteen members. This is the first instance on record of it taking fifteen Yankees to get away with one codfish.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for March 24.

Golden Text.—"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest."—Luke 10: 2.

The Mission of the Seventy is the subject this week—Luke 10: 1-19. The mission of the seventy was the mission of the swift-flying evangel. They were not to tarry, but to go, and as ye go preach, preach on the go.

"Thine not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die."

To these seventy "forward movement" men the sole inquiry was, "What are the marching orders?" They halted not to be stimulated by results. They spoke their message and passed on, Christ-impelled. If we can but gather inspiration for simple, daily testimony, much of its fruitage unseen, from this, it will be well. Two Christian women in Baltimore, going forth on mission errands, approached a poor, sick man, who much needed their help, but evidently resented it. They left a little leaflet with him as they went away, which he tossed aside. But it lodged where, some time after, as he turned in his pain, his eye lighted upon it. "Do you want a friend?" it said. "If anybody needs a friend," he groaned, "it is I." He picked up the little tract and read of the "Friend that sticketh closer than a brother." He must now have the Bible, which his wife brought at his anxious solicitation—and he presently had Christ and his great salvation. So he passed. Brother, sister, speak the message. Speak it in faith, in hope, in love; and then leave it with God. He knows how to bring to pass. Only sow the seed, diligently, prayerfully; God will take care of it.

"There's only one thing that should concern us,

To find just the task that is ours; And then, having found it, to do it With all our God-giver powers."

Points in the Lesson.

"After these things," The time for an aggressive evangelism had come. The disciples had been instructed. The kingdom was prepared. Is this not the time for us? "The Lord appointed other seventy, also." Appointed means to designate or set apart openly. For such pioneer work the Lord gives an open designation. There are certain men in every generation whom God seems to specially ordain for advance work in the kingdom. It is so, in a degree, also, in every community. God has his picked men for picked work.

"Two and two." There is wisdom in it—divine wisdom. And much of human comfort. Two souls in sympathy not only help and strengthen each other, but make, as it were, the burner-tips between whose points the light plays. It was "before his face," and only into those cities and places "whither he himself would come." There is no work where such care is needed as in pioneering. Here let there be ceaseless prayer. For unless it be before his face and according to the Spirit's direction it will come to naught. We speak thus because we have known of rash movements into hazardous ground where the disciple has not been prepared and there was no clear voice saying "Go." The dismal sequel has proven it to have been of man rather than of God—perhaps of Satan. It is indeed to God we must look both for the labor and the laborers.

The special mission of the seventy was evidently preparatory. They were to announce, as avant couriers, or heralds. They were to get the people ready for the Jesus, who was just at hand. Afterward was to come a more permanent ministry and the fuller proclamation of the Christ of God. Doubtless in all our mission work, both at home and abroad, there is some such proper division as this. There are those who go before as the pioneers of the Gospel, carrying a flying message, the kingdom of heaven is at hand. After them come the ministers of the cross who are to abide through, it may be, days of hardship and suffering and preach Christ by life as well as lip. And yet it is not for us to say that this exhausts the significance of the mission of the seventy. Christ linked with all his declarations regarding his advent into the world the promise that he was coming again.

Hints and Illustrations.

A lesson in aggressive evangelism. Certainly we need it—both the lesson and the evangelism. At Thessalonica on the day the cry was raised, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." (Acts xvii, 6.) Lord send them down this way, we need ourselves turning upside down—upside down in order to be right side up. Europe was deluged and needed to be brought to life, and it is worth noting that the word for—upside down here is anastasis, meaning resurrection. These men were God's resurrectionists, sent to a dead world. And their power lay in this, that they themselves had been raised, as it were, from the dead, to walk in newness of life. Overturned in order that they might overturn, overpowered of God in order that they might be empowered. May the Lord grant us more of their sort. We need them.

What kind of men are needed for this pioneer work? Evidently they should be men who are intimate with Jesus. The Wesleys were such. Whitefield was of this sort. Here is the secret of aggressive evangelism—faith in God. O, for more men of faith, downright faith! There, in the teeth of a howling gale on the creaking deck of a crazy vessel, given up by the Mediterranean sailors for lost, a man stood up and said: "I believe God!" Just one man, but he saved the ship. Lading gone, tackling gone, anchors gone, at last all hope gone, a shipload of impotence and despair—and one man saved them all, one man who believed God. Have you got another like him? Another man like Paul? Brother, he can save the ship. Give him leave. Luther did it once when he lifted the word, "The just shall live by faith." If there is one thing more needed than any other to-day it is some soul, newly, deeply born of God, that will rise upon the world's dais and say it to the saving of our storm-tossed ship and the glory of the omnipotent Christ, I believe God.

Next Lesson—"The Triumphal Entry."—Mark 11: 1-11.